2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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ing eager purchasers to make a satisfactory choice of a political garment and altering the model to suit their particular figure. It was just with this purpose in view that the Federation plan was conceived.

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In all the Western and Middle Eastern countries outside the Iron Curtain, with the exception of the temporary experiment in Egypt and the last remnant of the patriarchal conception in Saudi Arabia, governments are fundamentally democratic whether the head of State be designated Queen, King, or President, and Aden looks Westwards for guidance and inspiration.

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The contacts between the nineteenth-century Aden Protectorate and the West are daily becoming closer. Incessant broadcasts from London, Cairo and Aden itself, very different though they may be in their political approach, bring the modern West and modern Middle East into the remotest villages of the Protectorate. At the same time roads and landing grounds—of the latter there are at least eight with regular Civil Airline services, made possible by better security—have changed the mode of travel from the camel and the donkey to the lorry and the aeroplane and thereby greatly accelerated and increased personal contact with the outside world, and thus with people with Western ideas.

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In Aden Colony there are 38,000 Arabs from the Protectorate in close contact with a democratic form of government, many of whom exercise their voting right when elections to the Legislative and Municipal Councils take place. These people have become accustomed to a democratic system of government, not only in Aden, but also in countries in the West to which many of them travel. When they return to their Protectorate homes, which many of them do at frequent intervals, they find the old-fashioned autocratic rule of their Sheikh or Sultan irksome. They would like at home what they have become used to abroad, an ever-increasing say in the government of the country. At present these people are in the minority, but it will not be long before the wish of the few becomes the demand of the majority, and the wisest of the Protectorate Rulers are ready and willing to accept change and bow before the inevitable.

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

III.—POPULATION

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by race and sex:—

No.	Race.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1.	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2.	Indians (Moslems)...	2,829	2,393
3.	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4.	Indians (Hindus)	1,992	622
5.	Jews	2,114	2,006
6.	Parsis	236	96
7.	Native Christians	339	207
8.	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

The marked disproportion between the numbers of males and females is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and labouring class from the interior come to Aden without their women-folk.

IV.—HEALTH

743 759 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, a Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

743 667 741 The two Government hospitals are the European General Hospital at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is maintained from funds provided by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in approximately equal proportions. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issues appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on its investments.

743 759 Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts, and serve as clearing stations

4:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

Military Garrison.

701 The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the immediate command of an *Air Officer Commanding* and consists of Air Headquarters with its various departments, Headquarters Royal Artillery, 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery, R.A., 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E., No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F., a Section of Armoured Cars and the Aden Protectorate Levies. Air Headquarters, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Section of Armoured Cars are stationed at Tawahi (Steamer Point), while No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F. is at Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman.

There is a Naval Office (H.M.S. *Norfolk* III) in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge who also exercises general control over the Naval Wireless station at Khormaksar.

III.—POPULATION.

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by caste and sex:—

No.	Caste.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2	Indian Mohammedans	2,829	2,393
3	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4	Hindoos	1,992	622
5	Jews	2,114	2,006
6	Parsis	236	96
7	Native Christians	339	207
8	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

167 The total numbers of males and females show a marked disproportion, the males being 28,181 in number, whereas the females are only 17,811. This is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and coolie class from the interior come to Aden without their women folk.

IV.—HEALTH.

744 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, one Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical 743 Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

4:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

463 The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading and shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large numbers of coolies employed by the salt-works, shipping concerns and contractors are from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are manned by Somalis, who take kindly to this form of semi-stationary employment.

162 More than half of the personal servant class is from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. Clerical labour in public offices 464 and large commercial firms is mostly Indian, although as education improves more and more local Arabs are finding employment in Government offices and European firms. Local Arab firms employ Arab clerical labour almost exclusively.

[465] Masons and building operatives are principally from the Yemen. The following rates of wages are paid:—

Coolies from 8 to 12 annas a day (8 hours).
Masons from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Carpenters from 1 to 3 rupees a day (8 hours).
Clerks from Rs.35 to Rs.250 a month (according to grade).
Personal servants Rs.15 to Rs.50 a month.
Motor-drivers Rs.40 to Rs.100 a month.

511 The daily staple food of a coolie is 2 lb. flour, 2 ounces of 262 ghee, and also fish or meat to the cost of about 2 annas. The total value of the food consumed daily is about 6 annas.

511 The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. European standard would average Rs.5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

Organisation and Administration.

871 While Aden was attached to India, the administration of education followed, with some local modifications, the system obtaining in the Bombay Presidency, and no radical changes in internal organization have been effected since the constitution of Aden as a Colony.

The administration is carried out, under the Governor, by an Education Officer, assisted by a clerical staff. The post of Education Officer was held until November, 1937, by an Indian officer seconded from the Indian Education Service. It is now held by a British officer of the Colonial Education Service. From March, 1933, to March, 1937, there was also an Assistant Education Officer whose main duty was to improve the teaching in

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census separate classification was for the first time made of Arabs born in Aden, those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen, as well as the usual classifications. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslem 7,400, Hindu 2,000, Parsi 300, Christian 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947:

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[659] 162 As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census for the first time Arabs born in Aden were separately classified from those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslems 7,400, Hindus 2,000, Parsis 300, Christians 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
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Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
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Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

167 As considerable migration takes place over the land frontier with the rest of Arabia it is not possible to keep statistics of the population of Aden or population trends between Census dates. Favourable rains in the hinterland and a slackening of trade in the port result in a large recession of Yemeni and Protectorate Arabs to their homes; conversely, prosperous trade, and, to a far greater extent, short rains or famine conditions in the interior drive large numbers of Arabs into the town.

No abnormal movements have taken place in 1948.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French.
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian.

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population at the 1946 census was 80,500. Since then three classes of movement are known to have taken place, though, as no records are kept of land movements, these numbers are only roughly estimated. There has been a substantial influx of traders and clerks, mostly from India, amounting to about 2,000 since the census. Secondly, all the Jews in transit from Yemen to Israel have moved on from Hashid Camp and about 2,000 Aden Jews have gone with them. But by far the biggest factor is the continual movement of Arabs from the Yemen into Aden. Despite good harvests in the Yemen in 1950, the security, the greater political freedom, and above all the higher standard of living and the wealth of the Colony attract an average of 100 to 150 persons a week, almost entirely single men, coming mostly to casual unskilled employment at Rs. 1/6/- a day when working, or in some cases to better paid jobs as masons. The continued rise in the traffic of the port and the amount of new building work in progress have also brought labour into the Colony till the population stands at the highest in its history.

The following are the latest estimates by race and area :

	Total	*Tawahi*	*Maalla*	*Khormaksar*	*Crater*	*Sh. Othman*	*Villages*
Europeans ..	500	200	—	100	200	—	—
Indians, Christians, etc. ..	500	300	—	—	200	—	—
Hindus	3,500	1,000	—	—	2,500	—	—
Jews	1,500	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Somalis	6,500	1,500	2,500	500	2,000	—	—
Muslims (India & Pakistan) ..	8,000	1,000	500	—	6,500	—	—
Arabs	79,500	10,000	6,000	500	34,000	25,000	4,000
TOTAL ..	100,000	14,000	9,000	1,100	46,900	25,000	4,000

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The following table gives the totals of persons who entered and left the Colony by sea and air. It takes no account of the very large movement by land across the frontier with the Protectorate and the Protectorate's frontier with the Yemen, of which no statistics are kept, nor of the Jewish emigration of nearly 42,000 to Israel (see Part I). Nor is it clear how many of the Arabs who arrive by sea pass through Aden in transit by land to the Protectorate and Yemen.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

ADEN COLONY

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari' a code of Muslim law is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local government bodies in the Colony: the larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 70,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this Township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

In 1949 the principle of election was first introduced into the constitution of the Fortress Township Authority, so as to provide three elected members in addition to the existing four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. In Crater ward there were elections, resulting in the success of one Arab merchant and one Pakistani advocate who was previously a nominated member of the Authority. In the other ward objections were raised against two Arab candidates, who were found not to be of British birth, and a

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[659] THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946 ; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

		Males	*Females*
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

167 This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

165 The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

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	Births			*Deaths*		
	M.	*F.*	*Rate**	*M.*	*F.*	*Rate**
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

167 The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows :

Race	*Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning*		*Arriving on New Entry Permits*		*Arriving on Visitors' Passes*	
	1951	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	388
Indians and Pakistanis Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,353	1,420	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis— Muslims	599	627	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,586	102	153	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,240	443	704	2,511	3,209

9:Møller et al D-5 (1952)1954 MMI Aden MMI

on a card on the first visit, and a record was made of the test given. On the next visit, when the reactions were read, measurements of the size of the reaction (transverse diameter of induration) were recorded and, if vaccination was given, this was noted together with the lot number of the vaccine and the initials of the vaccinator. Follow-up visits were made after several months to examine the post-vaccination responses.

Group cards were used for the testing and vaccinating in public centres and in a few of the schools. (See sample card, Annex 2.) The number of persons tested during the first visit to a centre was simply tabulated on one side of a single card by three broad age-groups : 0-6 years, 7-14 years, 15 years and over. On the second visit, the number of positives, vaccinated, and negatives not vaccinated, in each of the three age-groups, was recorded on the other side of the same card. Each person tested was marked with a colour stain above the site of the test, the shape of the mark indicating the day of the week on which the test was given ; this made it possible on the reading day to check when the test had actually been given.

The data reported on both kinds of cards were tabulated in the monthly statistical reports giving the overall results of the campaign. The numbers of tested, positives, vaccinated, and negatives not vaccinated during the period February-May 1952 are given in table I by month, population group, and age-group. Altogether, 31,287 persons were tuberculin-tested; of these, 22,110 (about 71%) returned to have the test read. Percentages of completed tests among the total numbers tested, according to population group and the three age-groups, are as follows :

Age-group (years)	*School-children*	*General public*	*Total*
0-6	89.6	53.7	56.8
7-14	96.1	71.3	80.6
15+	96.6	64.4	66.3
All ages	95.7	64.8	70.7

It will be seen that the percentage of schoolchildren completing the test is uniformly high, averaging around 96 for all age-groups. In contrast, records for the non-school population show that the percentage varies from about 54 for the age-group 0-6 years to about 71 for the age-group 7-14 years, with an average of only 65 for completed tests.

The figures of the 1946 census gave 52,657 males and 29,202 females. About 80% of the population are Arabs. In 1952, the total population was estimated at 100,000-120,000. The campaign aimed at testing everybody aged 1-18 years, and it is estimated that roughly half of this age-group was covered by the campaign in terms of completed tests. As shown in table I, 7,751 persons (about 35%) of the population having a completed test were vaccinated ; of these, 4,795 persons (62%) belonged to the age-group 7-14, 2,135 (28%) to the age-group 0-6, and 821 (10%) to the age-group 15 years and over. Only 14 negatives were not vaccinated.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MMI

000 edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

131 The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The 161 population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of 1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure 167 at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per [464 week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at 511] higher living standards and in greater security than in their own country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India, had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in employment and housing for the local population, of whatever 162 race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500; Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and others 500.

642 From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 381) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

632 For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

ADEN MCM
HADHRAMAUT MMV

A 132 scanty and irregular throughout most of the region. At Aden, it averages about 3 to 5 inches a year, and is normally concentrated in the period from December to April. In contrast, the western highlands receive a summer rainfall which reaches 15 to 20 inches a year in most areas. The precipitation in the Hadhramaut region does not follow a seasonal pattern: it is appreciably lower and often localized in distribution. Torrential thunderstorms sometimes occur, while sandstorms are frequent, especially between May and September.

H 132

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

A 161 162 361 The population of the Colony is essentially cosmopolitan and urban in character. According to the last census in 1946, the inhabitants numbered 80,516, including 58,455 Arabs, 7,273 Jews, 4,322 Somalis, 9,456 Indians, 365 Europeans and 645 of other nationalities. Since that date, the population has increased markedly. In 1950, it was officially estimated at 100,000, and was generally believed to approach 110,000 to 120,000. The Arabs are mainly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Protectorate and Yemen: in 1946, slightly less than one half were registered as Aden-born. Most of the Jewish community has recently migrated to Israel, with the result that a remnant of less than 2,000 Jews remained in 1951.

A 161 167 563

A 632 162 The Colony consists of two incorporated townships, besides important military installations. The township of Aden, sometimes designated as the Fortress, embraces all the settlements on the Aden peninsula and isthmus. It had over 55,800 inhabitants in 1946, about 36,200 of whom lived in the main town of Crater and 12,000 in the modern harbor sections of Tawahi and Steamer Point. Sheikh Othman, the second township, had about 22,600 residents. It comprises the town itself, situated on an oasis behind the peninsula, several small out-

p. 236(8)

ADEN HMJ
HADHRAMAUT HMJ

lying fishing villages on the coast and the second peninsula of Little Aden.

The Protectorate population is not accurately known, but estimates for 1948 place the total for Western Aden Protectorate at about 350,000, and for Eastern Aden Protectorate at 300,000. The local governments are tribal, and range in organization from sultanates to smaller autonomous units of varying size and complexity. The principal state in the western protectorate is the Abdali Sultanate of Lahej, with its capital in the oasis town of Lahej, about 20 miles inland from Aden. The Qu'aiti Sultanate of Mukalla and Shihr and the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra are the largest and the most influential states in the east. Probably about three quarters of the inhabitants in Eastern Aden Protectorate dwell in the Hadhramaut, the region of the Wadi Hadhramaut and the adjacent coastlands. The term is often loosely applied to the entire central portion of the Protectorate, but politically it is restricted to the Qu'aiti and the Kathiri Sultanates. Several sizable and important towns are found on the slopes of the Wadi Hadhramaut and the connecting valleys, while Mukalla, the seat of government of the Qu'aiti, and Ash Shihr are prominent ports on the eastern coast. In addition to the settled peoples, numerous nomadic Bedouin tribes roam the steppes with their flocks. The residence of the Mahri Sultan is on Socotra, a rocky island with a population of about 5,000.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mainly of south Arabian stock, but Malay admixtures are encountered in many parts of the Hadhramaut. Small colonies of Indians and Somalis are settled along the coast. Jewish communities of ancient origin are located in scattered villages in the western highlands and the Hadhramaut. They totaled only about 1,500 in 1948, and their numbers have since been depleted by emigration to Israel. The Hadhramis have long tended to emigrate to the islands of southeastern Asia, to East Africa and to countries bordering on the Red Sea, and many sub-

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
Yemen MLI
Aden MMI

exodus, it is said to have housed about 8,000. There are smaller communities in various towns like Sa'da, Dhamar and Kaukaban. The rest are scattered in numerous villages, mostly situated in the interior of the mountain plateau. A good many of these must have been almost emptied of Jews by the recent mass emigration.

From all accounts it would seem that the personal régime of the late Imam Yahya was not among the worst known to the Yemeni Jews, who speak of him with some respect. It is said that the Jews living in the capital under the Imam's personal control were far better treated than those in the provinces. In 1942, when news reached the Yemeni Jews in Palestine that the old Imam was seriously ill, prayers were offered by them for his recovery.

The most likely reason for the widespread desire of the Jews in Yemen to emigrate is the fact that they believe that the time of the Messiah has arrived. At the same time, account must be taken of their pitiful economic condition and their status of inferiority. It would seem likely that the accounts they have received from early emigrants to Palestine of the conditions of life to be enjoyed there have had considerable influence.

There was great anxiety at the time of the 1948 revolt, when the late Imam Yahya's chief adviser—Abdullah ibn Ahmad al-Wazir—revolted against his master, who was already then at an advanced age. In due course, after a long struggle, however, the Imam Yahya's eldest surviving son—the Emir Saif al-Islam Ahmad—defeated the rebels in battle, and, after imprisoning their leader, was proclaimed Imam in succession to his late father.

The new Imam—who, on ascending the throne, changed his name from Saif al-Islam Ahmad to Ahmad al-Nasir li-Din Allah—appears to have been more ready to listen to representations from Jewish organisations in the West. Thus, while up to his accession Jews who left the country did so at their own peril and risked arrest on the outward journey to Aden, instructions have now been issued that they should be allowed to leave without hindrance. Hence the fact that between August, 1949, and the time of writing, about 42,000 Yemeni Jews have been flown from Aden—where they had gone as soon as the ban was lifted—to Israel.

The British authorities in Aden have done much to assist the emigrants by putting a military camp in the colony at their disposal, and have been generous in the supply of medical facilities.

So general an exodus has meant that yet another Jewish community of great antiquity has been to a great extent disbanded.

ADEN

When the Aden riots broke out on December 2, 1947, the Jewish community numbered 8,550. That, at any rate, is the figure given in the official British *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Disturbances in Aden*, though other sources put the total at somewhat

65:Landshut S-4 (no date)1950 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

162 563 fewer. Be that as it may, of the total only 4,700 belonged to the original Jewish community of Aden: the rest—about 3,800—were Yemeni Jews in transit to Palestine. On arrival in Aden, after a most hazardous journey across the desert, the Yemeni emigrants were usually destitute and in a complete state of exhaustion.

563 361 Formerly they used to be quartered either in the Jewish part of the Crater district of the town or in the Jewish quarter of Sheikh 'Othman, about eight miles inland from the Crater. More recently, so much has their number increased, that a separate camp, known as Hashad camp, was for a time set up for them a mile and a half from Sheikh 'Othman. The Hashad camp, which has now been replaced by another—made available by the Aden Government—was subsidised by the Joint Distribution Committee and directed by a woman physician (a remarkable woman in many ways), Dr. Olga Feinberg.

563 463 Many of the Yemeni Jews in Aden are employed as coolies, casual labourers and hawkers, a number dwelling in the Coolie Lines and in caves in the rocks. The rest are mainly craftsmen (as they were in Yemen)—gold- and silversmiths, weavers, carders, thatchers, and so forth.

563 The Jewish community of Aden proper, numbering until recently between 4,000 and 5,000, is centred in the Crater, where Jewish shops, many of them in the Suq, are mingled with those of Muslims, Hindus, and Parsees. A few of the wealthier Jewish merchants have shops in the Steamer Point district, where the Government offices and better-class shops are situated.

563 811 Thanks to the generosity of the Menahem Messa family, until the riots, the community had a large and well-equipped school and a spacious new synagogue. In addition, there was another somewhat smaller school. Owing to the lack of qualified teachers, however, the standard of education is low. The new and richly decorated synagogue was also used as a kind of clubhouse, and was an habitual rendezvous when services were not in progress.

563 The relations between the old Jewish community of Aden and the Muslims used to be tolerably good. But the growing influx of Yemeni Jews led to the development of a certain degree of tension between them and the Muslim coolies, many of whom—incidentally—are themselves of Yemeni origin. It is also likely that inflammatory nationalist broadcasts from Egypt and other Arab stations in the Middle East, blaring out daily through loudspeakers in Aden cafés, have played their part in stirring up anti-Jewish feeling.

579 625 563 Following the appeal of the Arab League for a three-day protest strike against the decision of the United Nations to partition Palestine, an anti-Zionist demonstration in Aden developed into a riot. Jewish shops and houses in the Crater and in Sheikh 'Othman were attacked, many being burnt and looted.

From the official report of the Commission of Inquiry, it is evident that the reason why the British authorities were unable to bring the

4:Foreign U-Spec date)1942 Mil Yemen Mil
Aden Map MM2

H there are still slaves in the Hadramaut but
587 sweeper class, they are not untouchables, unlike the
The Arabian attitude toward the slave is not unkind: the slave has certain customary rights, and is better fed and clothed than many who are free.

Y These mountaineers hardly resemble the
142 Arab of popular imagination, nor do they wear headbands and flowing robes. The Yemenite Arabs are usually of slight stature, dark-skinned and beardless, though there are so many types that it is impossible to generaline.
000 They are a charming people, and civilized. Their condition would be much improved had they lasting peace and good government, though the complete opening-up of the country to outside influence and commerce would spell disaster for an economic system which has worked with success for two or three thousand
Y years. To an ever-increasing degree the Pro-
H tectorate and South Yemen have become
A economically dependent on the port of
167 Aden. Labour is drawn from the up-country
464 villages. The villager will go to Aden and
465 earn £1 : 10 : 6 a month at coolie work, live on 7s. 6d. out of that sum, and save the rest
A to return to his village. There he will remain until necessity drives him to earn more. A
● 162 large proportion of the inhabitants of Aden must be composed of these floating elements of population.

Internally the motor-lorry has made com-
H munications between the towns much easier;
494 the aeroplane, too, has made a difference
509 to the Protectorate and is a familiar sight in
178 some places. It is now possible to control areas with a handful of planes where formerly thousands of ground troops were necessary to penetrate.

Y
346

R. B. Seafood

The Turkish mosque in San'a, capital of the Yemen

P 72 (B)

22: Reilly G-3 (1933-41) 1941 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
ADEN MM1

long been distracted by blood feuds and brigandage. An energetic Agricultural Officer appointed by the Colonial Office has initiated experiments that are producing very promising results on the Audhali plateau to the north-east of Aden, and in other districts where water is available for irrigation. Medical and educational progress is as yet only in its initial stage, but a beginning has been made in the establishment of local dispensaries, and the institution at Aden of a Protectorate College for the sons of chiefs has met with encouraging success.

It is a fundamental principle of our policy in the Aden Protectorate that the Arab character of the country must be preserved. In this respect the Protectorate differs from the colony of Aden, which it adjoins. The colony is a small territory comprising the town and port of Aden; and, although the majority of its inhabitants are Arabs, it has long been a cosmopolitan community, in which Europeans, Indians, Jews, and Somalis mingle with the Arabs in friendly co-operation and a common loyalty to the British Crown and administration. The Protectorate, on the other hand, is recognized to be wholly Arab country. There is no intention on the part of the British Government to annex any part of it or to introduce any direct British administration. Our ambition and our hope are to produce in Southern Arabia an example of friendly and willing British and Arab co-operation, in which we give the best we can in the shape of advice and technical help without disturbing the national characteristics of the people. All efforts at reform are fated to meet with opposition from some quarters, and especially from those that are interested in the maintenance of old abuses, and our experience in the Aden Protectorate is no exception in this respect. On the whole, however, we have received a cordial, and often an eager, response. British officers working in Aden and the Protectorate have been rewarded not only with understanding and support, but also with liking and friendship that have bound them by personal ties to these Arabs, who have so much in common with the British in their individualism, their adventurousness, their humour, and their love of freedom. Now, when the Empire is at war and is passing through critical days, it is a pleasure and an encouragement to see the spontaneous loyalty and affection that have been displayed by the people of Aden reflected also in the Protectorate that we so long neglected but are now at last trying sincerely to befriend. In the towns and in remote villages in the mountains the people have gathered in their mosques to pray for British victory. Their friendship did not falter in the dark days of last summer, and now that victories have